ECPAT International is a global network of organisations and individuals working together to eliminate child prostitution, child pornography and the trafficking of children for sexual purposes. It seeks to encourage the world community to ensure that children everywhere enjoy their fundamental rights free and secure from all forms of commercial sexual exploitation.

ECPAT International Annual Report
July 2007 - June 2008

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FOREWORD BY THE CHAIRPERSON

The past year has brought ECPAT many wonderful opportunities and challenges, as the 2007 – 2008 report highlights. In 2007, we finally received the exciting news that the Government of Brazil was going to host the World Congress III against Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents in November 2008 in Rio de Janeiro.

Fortunately, the Board had already anticipated that the World Congress would be held in late 2008 and thus initiated substantive preparations by reviewing the latest trends and emerging concerns on the sexual exploitation of children worldwide. A significant and valuable consultative process was rolled out throughout the ECPAT network, allowing us to clarify our expectations and desired outcomes from the World Congress III whilst also giving us the chance to take stock of the progress of our own ECPAT Strategic Directions and the developing priorities for our network.

I am also pleased to report that we have continued the process of developing Global Monitoring Reports on the Status of Action against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children by publishing 20 more reports for South Asia, the Middle East and Africa, which were launched within the regions. Similarly, the ECPAT Secretariat and the members of our network supported each other in the development of Alternative Reports on the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography for Uganda, Bulgaria, France, Austria, Chile and the USA; and in Europe, there were concerted efforts for the development of a new Convention on the Protection of Children against Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse. Such important work allows us to appreciate the progress that has been made in our efforts to combat the sexual exploitation of children (such as the progress in developing international and domestic legislation or programmes and projects to address prevention, protection and recovery) whilst also highlighting the continued gaps and failure to protect children from this crime worldwide.

As such, the Board has continued in the last year to implement its policy of emphasising the strengthening of our Network by looking at how national groups could develop further and to maintain ECPAT’s role as a global resource of expertise on child protection against sexual exploitation. For this year, we have focused on consolidation of our network and expanded more cautiously, approving the membership of Aparejeyo Bangladesh and the Network of NGOs Fighting against CSEC in Kyrgyzstan. We have also put in place a review process to see how we can further improve the ECPAT International Child and Youth Advisory Council (EICYAC) and promote more systematic and widespread participation of children and youth in our work.

The upcoming World Congress III and the ECPAT International Assembly in November 2008 will surely be milestones to move our work forward, and we anticipate more opportunities for collaboration, research and analysis of our experiences as we continue to press governments, civil society and the private sector for the full realisation of our children’s rights to be protected from all forms of sexual exploitation.

As the outgoing Chairperson of ECPAT International, I am grateful that in the coming year we will have a wonderful opportunity to be together again, catch up with news and develop new and creative ideas so that we can set improved goals and create more effective plans to provide our children with the right to protection.

Amihan Abueva
Chairperson
ECPAT International
ECPAT INTERNATIONAL BACKGROUND

ECPAT International is a global network of organisations dedicated to preventing the sexual exploitation of children. ECPAT’s mission is to be “a global network of organisations and individuals working together for the elimination of child prostitution, child pornography and the trafficking of children for sexual purposes. ECPAT International seeks to encourage the world community to ensure that children everywhere enjoy their fundamental rights, free and secure from all forms of exploitation”. By working as a global network, our members benefit from the knowledge and experience of fellow organisations and groups around the world and work with them to combat the commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC).

Formed in 1991 following a campaign led by individuals shocked at the sexual exploitation of children in tourism in Asia, ECPAT International became an international NGO in 1996. This followed the First World Congress against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children held in Stockholm, Sweden and hosted by the Swedish Government. During this congress, the 122 governments in attendance adopted the Stockholm Declaration and Agenda for Action. This ensured that governments around the world would take action to prevent CSEC and protect and care for children at risk of CSE. The Congress highlighted the international threat of CSEC and the acronym ECPAT was changed from “End Child Prostitution in Asian Tourism” to “End Child Prostitution, Child Pornography and Trafficking of Children for Sexual Purposes” to reflect this global reach.

In 1999, the first ECPAT International Assembly adopted a Constitution and elected a Board of Directors under that Constitution. Since then, ECPAT International has developed into a global network that includes member groups, an International Board and the International Secretariat.

The Second World Congress against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children, hosted by the Japanese Government, took place in Yokohama, in December 2001. The objectives of the Second World Congress were to enhance political commitment to the implementation of the Agenda for Action adopted at the First World Congress, review progress in the implementation of this Agenda, share expertise and good practices, identify main problem areas and/or gaps in the fight against commercial sexual exploitation of children and strengthen the follow-up process of the World Congress. One of the main outcomes of the Congress was the re-commitment to the Stockholm Declaration and Agenda for Action in the Yokohama Global Commitment 2001.

ECPAT International is currently coordinating preparations for the Third World Congress, which will be critical in keeping issues concerning CSEC high on government agendas. World Congresses provide a unique opportunity for governments, international agencies, the ECPAT network and other NGOs and key actors to share expertise and experience and articulate responses to CSEC. The Third World Congress will be attended by over 140 States that are expected to publicly re-affirm their commitment to the fight against CSEC. It is also the intention that more countries will sign the Stockholm Declaration and Agenda for Action and commit themselves to developing national plans against CSEC.

Today, the ECPAT International network has expanded from four groups (all in Asia) in 1996 to eighty-one network member groups in seventy-three countries in six regions around the world. ECPAT International has become a worldwide network whose membership reflects the richness and diversity of experience, knowledge and perspectives, which arise from working in widely different contexts. This growth and diversity has brought new opportunities and challenges for the network. All network member groups are independent organisations or coalitions working against commercial sexual exploitation of children.

The ECPAT International Secretariat based in Bangkok coordinates the global work of ECPAT International. The Secretariat works to design projects and programmes to facilitate a greater range of network initiatives to make the greatest impact on combating CSEC. The Secretariat is also primarily responsible for expanding the ECPAT network and monitoring the implementation of the Agenda for Action.
ECPAT INTERNATIONAL BOARD

ECPAT International Board Members as of 30 June 2008

Amihan Abueva  
Chairperson

Rosalind Prober  
Representative for North America

Mama Fatima Sing hateh  
Treasurer

Ingrid Liao  
Representative for East Asia

David Butt  
Secretary

Maureen Crombie  
Representative for the Pacific

Lotta Segerström  
Youth Representative

Tufail Muhammad  
Representative for South Asia

Cleophas Kwadjo Mally  
Representative for Africa

Cathleen Moss  
Representative for Eastern Europe

Maria Eugenia Villareal  
Representative for Latin America

Theo Noten  
Representative for Western Europe
REPORT FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

This year has focused on the mobilisation of partners around the world and the forging of alliances to support the global preparatory processes for the World Congress III against Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents, to take place in Brazil 25-28 November 2008. As a co-organiser with the Government of Brazil, UNICEF and the NGO Group for the Convention on the Rights of the Child, ECPAT has assumed a leading role and an accompanying level of responsibility in relation to the Congress. The World Congress III is an important opportunity to renew world commitment for combating commercial sexual exploitation of children and to galvanise international will and support for the concrete actions required for the realisation of the goals and targets that will be set. The Congress will also provide an opportunity to assess progress and review emerging trends in order to adjust and refine the conceptual and practical tools that will be used to combat commercial sexual exploitation of children at a global level, defining measurable targets that can be achieved through a refined, focused and concerted global action agenda. A key objective of the Congress will thus be to define concrete strategies, targets and indicators as well as a timetable for achievement.

It is worth noting that, for example, 70 per cent of the national plans prior to the Second World Congress held in Yokohama were developed in the run-up period just before the World Congress, showing that the period leading to the Congress is as crucial for mobilising action on key national agendas that may be pending and are required to combat commercial sexual exploitation of children, as the Congress itself. Thus, this year ECPAT has sought to maximise this opportunity to systematically prepare, participate and advocate on public policy agendas relevant to preventing and combating commercial sexual exploitation of children at the national level, capitalising on the focus that the upcoming Congress will bring to the issue.

Recognising that the processes for the Congress represent an important juncture for systematic reflection and consequent readjustment, ECPAT International has directed significant and intensive efforts to work with its member groups in all parts of the world on developing up-to-date diagnostic reports for each country where ECPAT is represented. The reports offer an analysis of action taken by governments and other relevant actors in each country to prevent and combat sexual exploitation of children. This preparatory work for the Congress has resulted in the publication of 20 country-specific Global Monitoring Reports on the Status of Action against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children - covering parts of South Asia, Africa, the Middle East and North Africa.

Over the course of the year, the information from these reports has served as a key resource and reference for the mobilisation of key actors in support of the Congress processes in all the regions, as well as to inform preparations for the regional consultations that took place in the last months of the year. It is expected that they will continue to serve as a critical resource for the ongoing work that is expected to intensify in the coming year, as the World Congress III grows near. In addition, governments themselves have referred to the reports and are likely to use them more systematically as they begin to prepare for the Congress. In this regard, the documentation on a country by country basis of the situation of children in relation to their right to protection from sexual exploitation has contributed to and enabled a more informed deliberation and understanding of the current status. Consequently, ECPAT expects that such examination will support a more targeted and refined action agenda of concrete global, regional and country-level initiatives for counteraction.

The preparatory work this year has also involved work with groups for national level mobilization, including consultations with government, civil society, private sector and children as well as for the wider preparatory regional consultations where other actors from the regions take part. In addition, ECPAT has organised and contributed to thematic meetings convened to address specific aspects of sexual exploitation of children that require specialised expertise. Work has also been undertaken to support leading experts in
the field of child protection from sexual exploitation to develop seven thematic papers to be presented in the Congress. The papers shall provide a base to inform the deliberations on the thematic issues of the Congress. In this way, ECPAT has also opened channels for the involvement of ECPAT groups and other children’s organisations to input to all the Congress processes. It has facilitated and supported the participation of children, adolescents and youth from all regions of the world to contribute through a consultative tool that provides opportunities to input to various aspects of the Congress process, as well as worked with partners to develop minimum standards for child participation. These initial steps to support the participation of children are expected to be complemented in the coming year by regional child and adolescent preparatory consultations.

ECPAT expects that this deliberate and systematic work shall result in providing a clear analysis of the current challenges in combating the commercial sexual exploitation of children at the global level, as well as in promising strategies and responses (at both the regional and global levels) that will be discussed, prioritised and agreed upon at the Congress. Delegates from over 140 States are expected, and their public commitment to fight against the sexual exploitation of children through specific actions that are to be achieved within agreed timeframes. These commitments will be followed up through planned collaborations with other partner organisations and, with active input from the ECPAT network, a monitoring mechanism for measuring progress on specific Congress agreements, which will be developed and will include very precise targets and indicators. This monitoring mechanism will be a key tool for follow up of the agreed priority actions of the Congress outcome document. Furthermore, ECPAT will set up a working group to systematically link the information from the monitoring mechanism that ECPAT is developing to treaty body reporting and for the subsequent follow up of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) recommendations, particularly the Optional Protocol to the CRC on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography. Hence the opportunity afforded by the World Congress to effect change and ECPAT’s contribution in this regard will be very tangibly evaluated in the coming years.

At the same time, ECPAT has continued to pursue its other ongoing programmatic and strategic objectives. Significant efforts have been undertaken to build and extend partnerships with children for the realisation of their participation in program initiatives and policy deliberations related to child protection from sexual exploitation. In this regard, the South Asia Youth Partnership Project (YPP), which involves groups from Bangladesh, India and Nepal, has proved extremely successful in promoting meaningful youth participation in work targeted to prevent and combat commercial sexual exploitation and to assist children in their recovery from sexual exploitation.

Due to the strong positive response from the youth involved in the project, and with the full support of the project partners in each project country, the South Asia YPP has entered a second phase, with a refined methodology based on the lessons learned in the previous two years. With a view to further strengthen youth-led work in areas such as advocacy and outreach to at-risk and experiential youth in South Asia, the program has bolstered initiatives that build youth capacity and support their direct action. In addition, more opportunities have been created for their involvement in public education work on issues that relate to and influence public policy on commercial sexual exploitation of children, and other areas such as HIV/AIDS, child labour, violence and abuse, etc. Similarly, a core group of schools and shelters that have demonstrated exceptional interest in and dedication to child-led initiatives are being supported to operate as resource centres that promote peer support programmes in an independent way, and also assist in the development of such programmes in similar institutions, ensuring that more actors get involved and the sustainability of this crucial element of the Youth Partnership Programme. Youth Motivators have been engaged to work with each country team and will provide added support for children and youth and increase direct youth involvement in project management. Micro-projects designed and implemented by children and youth, which have offered valuable avenues through which youth can propose and execute their own local initiatives, are expected to continue.

In order to disseminate and share the positive learning of the YPP more widely and promote increased involvement of children and youth in
development and implementation of action for protection from sexual exploitation, efforts are also being made to foster exchanges across regions to enhance knowledge of different models of good practice for involvement of youth in programme initiatives.

ECPAT continues to work to strengthen the expertise of members and relevant stakeholders to combat CSEC in all the countries and regions where it works. This work has focused on enhancing knowledge and practice through the dissemination of new learning, information and examination of direct applied work in areas of prevention, protection and recovery and support of child victims of sexual exploitation. Such initiatives are pursued through structured and critical examination of work experience, which is accompanied by exposure to emerging concepts, methods and strategies that are reviewed and assessed for their relevance to different settings and problems. Focus is also given to quality standards of applied work and the evaluation of the impact and benefit to children who are vulnerable or affected by sexual exploitation. An extensive array of workshops and learning opportunities were organised to provide ECPAT members and other local partners with opportunities to increase their practical and theoretical knowledge so that it informs and benefits local initiatives. For example, all ECPAT groups in the Americas, East Asia and Pacific regions - 28 grassroots groups in total - participated in Regional Network Resource Exchange forums (RNREs) tailored to provide inputs on areas of their specific need (eg, methods for involving the private sector in combating sexual exploitation of children in tourism; technical considerations and requirements for setting up hotlines; methods for promoting child-friendly procedures during legal proceedings and investigations; methods for assessing the impact of awareness-raising campaigns against sexual exploitation; strategies for enhancing awareness and action against child pornography; training for peer support, etc.). Furthermore, caregivers, shelter staff, child welfare professionals and NGO workers in various countries learned specific approaches for assisting the recovery and rehabilitation of sexually exploited children. Groups were also exposed to facilitation techniques to help enhance their training activities on child protection against sexual exploitation; provided tools to them to establish child protection policies within their institutions and for building child-safe environments, all of which were shared through capacity building forums.

In Indonesia, ECPAT worked with civil society groups and law makers to promote legislation that adequately tackles crimes related to commercial sexual exploitation of children. ECPAT’s Legal Reform Project in this country published a guide to child protection organisations in Indonesia to help promote networking and collaboration among such groups to enhance their collective impact. In Thailand, a total of 19 Accor hotels, as well as numerous hotel associations, tour companies and government officials, learned to implement the Code of Conduct against the Sexual Exploitation of Children in Tourism; moreover, the Code of Conduct was adopted by two key hotel chains in the country, which means that a further 600 hotel staff will be trained and can become active in preventing child-sex tourism. To engage the private sector in taking action against the sexual exploitation of children through information and communications technologies, an initial model of a code of conduct for Internet cafés has been developed and piloted by ECPAT Philippines: this model will now be refined and its adoption shall be promoted in other countries by the ECPAT network. Indeed, there has been an increase in child safety online projects conducted by ECPAT groups with support from the Secretariat, especially in Africa, where a sub-regional make-IT-safe campaign was conducted with local youth participating as the primary campaigners.

‘Cutting-edge’ knowledge on CSEC and related issues has been systematically enhanced, which is critical to ensure high standards of programmatic work and advocacy. As such, research on the demand for sex with children undertaken in Peru in the previous year was followed up through a project that facilitates boy children and male youth to examine through age sensitive and appropriate methods the construction of gender as it manifests itself in their environments in order to identify and promote changes in behaviour that infringe or violate the rights of other children, particularly sexually harmful behaviour. The project builds on the research findings, which indicated that entrenched conceptions related to gender, youth and sexuality play a crucial
part in fostering sexually problematic behaviors that can be harmful to children. The project focuses on early interventions that foster analysis of child rights for all children and their application to relationships and social behavior. Furthermore, ongoing research to investigate factors surrounding the prostitution of boys, a violation that is manifested differently in varied contexts including, for example, in the offer of boys to sex tourists or prostitution of boys in pilgrimage sites in south Asia, will form the basis for planning interventions to better protect boys in specific regions. Evidence indicates that boys constitute a smaller proportion of the children sexually exploited, nevertheless the harm experienced is often deeply hidden due to taboos and misconceptions, thus this is a group that is greatly neglected when tackling child sexual exploitation. ECPAT has also supported multi-country research with groups in Africa and disseminated findings on the linkages between CSEC and HIV/AIDS. Following previous research, sensitisation campaigns were conducted in three African countries, as well as a project in Pakistan to prevent HIV/AIDS among boys at risk or already in prostitution. Finally, various initiatives to tackle child pornography will be undertaken to follow up the research that was conducted this year in Russia, Moldova, Ukraine and Belarus. In the same period, various training programs on Internet safety were also provided for children, social workers and other stakeholders in Ukraine and Moldova (in the latter, with a view to setting up a helpline).

Providing support for government action against CSEC is a key element of ECPAT’s strategy to build capacity for concrete quality initiatives across the world and to forge alliances for such work between civil society actors and relevant government ministries and departments. As such, several collaborations were undertaken with sections of government of different States. ECPAT International collaborated with the Thai and the Argentinean Governments on the development of national strategies to prevent and combat sexual exploitation of children in travel and tourism. In addition, ECPAT worked with the Government of Maldives to organize a National Stakeholder Meeting that addressed commercial sexual exploitation of children, which was attended by over 50 high-level participants from various Ministries, law enforcement bodies, the Judiciary, NGOs and the media. A national level situational analysis will now be conducted, for which ECPAT will provide technical support, to form the basis for the formulation of a national policy on CSEC and trafficking. Similar technical support was also provided for the implementation of the National Plan of Action against CSEC and Trafficking of Pakistan. Moreover, building on research conducted in Pacific Island countries with other partners that was followed up by a regional meeting, governments and other key stakeholders deepened their understanding of CSEC. In some countries (eg, the Cook Islands and Fiji), initial but concrete steps have also been taken to address these violations against children through the development of a national plan of action. These are indeed important achievements as CSEC is still to be fully addressed in this region, and such pioneering actions will hopefully yield far-reaching results. Also, in support of the Coordinated Mekong Ministerial Initiative against Trafficking (COMMIT), ECPAT worked with the Thai Government to host the Greater Sub-Mekong Seminar on Protecting Children from Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation in Tourism, which produced two key outcomes: a Letter of Intent outlining four regional agendas to tackle child trafficking and child sex tourism and an outline of national strategies (six altogether, for all countries involved in COMMIT) that shall support these regional agendas.

Partnerships have also been developed with regional bodies and organisations to catalyse actions against region-specific manifestations of commercial sexual exploitation of children. In South Asia, for example, ECPAT has worked to ensure that work against CSEC is prioritised within the South Asia Coordinating Group on Action against Violence (SACG was formed to coordinate regional inter-agency collaboration and comprises UNICEF, ILO, UNIFEM, UNFPA, WHO, Save the Children, PLAN and ECPAT International, among others). Through a Working Group on Sexual Abuse and Exploitation of Children within SACG, and as Chair of the SACG, ECPAT has supported coordinated action on child protection issues. SACG works closely with the region’s governments and is a major channel to influence policies: the establishment of such a Working Group greatly increased the visibility of child protection issues in the region, which is an essential
process to foster actions and policies specifically against commercial sexual exploitation of children. In addition, SACG has taken responsibility for coordinating the regional preparatory consultation for the World Congress III against Sexual Exploitation of Children, which will ensure that the region’s concerns (such as tackling child marriage and building child protection systems) are addressed in this important forthcoming process. The consultation will be hosted in late 2008 by the Government of Nepal – this significant achievement offers the opportunity to greatly impact on the regional governments’ commitments and endorsement of measures to tackle CSEC (indeed, along with Argentina, this is one of two regions where the WCIII regional preparatory consultation is being hosted by a government). Finally, as the current host of the SACG Secretariat and Chair of this interagency group, ECPAT facilitated the transition of responsibility for the presidency and host of the South Asian Forum (SAF) Regional Secretariat from the government of Pakistan to the government of Nepal. SAF is a regional ministerial forum that addresses violence against children in all its forms, and thus its continuity is essential for coordination of regional-level action for protection of children in the region (the Secretariat is hosted by governments on a three-year rotational basis).

ECPAT’s work in preventing, combating and addressing commercial sexual exploitation of children is imbedded in the promotion of child rights (and human rights), which recognises that infringement on any right increases the vulnerability to abuse of other rights. As such, ECPAT International is active in various child rights initiatives, recognising such work as an integral effort for realization of its mission. In this connection, ECPAT, for example, participates as a member of the International NGO Advisory Group for the follow up of the recommendations of the UN Study on Violence against Children. In this capacity, it has been actively involved with governments in following up the implementation of the resolution of the UN General Assembly that a Special Representative on violence against children be appointed to serve as an independent global advocate on the Study’s time-bound recommendations. It has also been active in promoting follow up of the recommendations of the UN Study and supporting action within ECPAT’s network, particularly focusing on integrating the recommendations to the action agendas on the ground. Along with other NGOs, ECPAT also contributes to the annual General Assembly Resolution on the Rights of the Child, which works in coordination with the European Union and the Latin America and Caribbean Group (GRULAC) to negotiate the resolution.

Strategic public policy work is also taken directly in the regions. In the Americas, for example, a partnership with Save the Children Sweden is leading to the creation of a regional network to promote child safety on the Internet and information and communications technologies. It aims to provide a platform for collaborative work and learning among the few organizations that are currently working on this issue in the region. A Regional Observatory on CSEC is also being established through a partnership that involves ECPAT International, ILO-IPEC, the Instituto Interamericano del Niño and Save the Children Sweden. This initiative will enable systematic collection and dissemination of information specific to CSEC, including technical, policy and legal information to aid practice at all levels, providing a solid data base of research and practice to guide planning and counteraction of a wide range of actors working on related issues. Lack of accessible data on different aspects of sexual exploitation of children is a serious gap that hinders critical and active learning and enhancement of quality interventions and collaborations. This initiative is expected to address this need and foster well-grounded initiatives.

In Europe, ECPAT took part with other child rights organizations to input to the development of the Council of Europe’s Convention on the Protection of Children against Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse, an instrument that goes several steps forward in providing comprehensive guidelines to better protect children in that continent, and which should influence key public policy and program initiatives for this purpose.

Advocacy to address child protection in the development of information technology tools and services has also generated very positive results. A significant achievement in this regard is the increased attention given to issues of child protection within the UN’s World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) and the Internet Government Forum (IGF) processes. These are platforms for UN member
Spearheaded by ECPAT, a Dynamic Coalition on Child Safety on the Internet has been formally established within the IGF’s structure, which will enable child rights organisations to engage in more systematic dialogue with key stakeholders to push forward recommendations to enhance child safety within information and communications technologies (eg, to engage content providers in preventing and tackling the sexual exploitation of children in ICTs, to deliberate and address measures for protecting freedom of speech without compromising protection of children from child pornography and other violations, to foster more awareness and educational campaigns on safe use of ICT, etc.). It should be noted that, in the past years, child protection organisations had minimal participation in the WSIS and the IGF, which formerly focused almost exclusively on technology, telecommunications and security issues. ECPAT’s continuous engagement in such global platforms and collaboration to engage other child-focused organisations has brought greater visibility and debate on child protection issues, with the result that a coalition on child safety is now formally included within the IGF.

Moreover, ECPAT is actively engaged in supporting the Committee on the Rights of the Child with information by monitoring and supporting local level compliance by States with the Optional Protocol on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography. ECPAT International has enhanced its support to member groups in countries where ECPAT is represented and which are due to report to the Committee. Alternative reports from local grassroots groups supplement official State reports and provide supplementary independent data and information for the Committee’s examination. In instances where State structures support collaborative reporting, these reports may be integrated with the State report. Technical collaboration between the ECPAT Secretariat and ECPAT national and affiliate groups in a country provides the support needed for groups to prepare alternative reports. In the year covered under this report, ECPAT groups and local stakeholders in Uganda, Bulgaria, France, Austria, Chile and the USA submitted reports to the Committee on the Rights of the Child. The CRC’s Concluding Observations have often included comments that reflect ECPAT’s report submission. Local groups have used the Committee comments to follow up with governments and other relevant stakeholders for implementation.

The ongoing review of ECPAT’s Strategic Directions - which is done every three years and, this year, will take into consideration the outcomes of the World Congress - is expected to guide the work for the next period. The working agenda will include establishment of plans that support achievement of the targets agreed upon at the World Congress III that will result in an aligning of strategic and programme objectives accordingly. The planning process underway has included a systematic review of ECPAT structures, strategies and programmes in its regional work in West Africa, Russia and CIS to assess the relative effectiveness of different initiatives in these regions, in order to bolster and accelerate their reach, quality and partnerships among groups in these areas as well as across regions. It is expected that this will foster more regional strategic work based on innovative elements arising from specific local experience that may also serve to be adapted or applied by others in the regions and elsewhere. A key observation arising from the assessment process is, for example, that as the ECPAT network has developed globally and within countries and regions, many alliances have also been solidified, creating new opportunities for nurturing more strategic, technical and structured member to member learning. As such, mechanisms and appropriate support structures will be developed to facilitate regular exchange and sharing of expertise and experience among the groups in such regions, matching members with ‘success experiences’ or special expertise or with other groups seeking specific knowledge and information based on their work agendas. Sub-regional training programmes will also be further developed based on specific common challenges. Indeed, the opportunity to further strengthen sub-regional networks and enable them to work more autonomously was also highlighted, and processes for this purpose will be identified. Overall this will mean increased assistance from the Secretariat to link resources among members, partners and others and expanded mobilization of the national networks, including, for instance, connecting
them to external resources to support national-level collaborative activities; identifying and providing professional expertise to support national networks in areas of their focus that can assist in realizing priorities and strategies, as well as, for example, facilitating cooperation between countries that share 'source & destination' situations (eg, sex tourism, trafficking, unsafe migration etc). Finally, in order to provide a better measure of impact, a self-assessment tool has been developed. Titled as ‘Are We Strong Enough?’, this tool will be tested by members and used by ECPAT International to track progress and identify priority network-building challenges annually. It is worth noting that in the context of the regional review mentioned previously, ECPAT International was credited as being the catalyst in regions for both bringing the CSEC issue to a much higher level of attention, analysis and action and also for rallying and supporting key actors to collaborate to address it. This was particularly the case in the CIS region, where ECPAT has developed strong grassroots partnerships and collaborations in seven countries (Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan, Moldova, Belarus, Russia, Ukraine and Uzbekistan) and has initiated new ones in three others (Azerbaijan, Georgia and Armenia).

More than ever, our work has shown us that both local and global alliances are essential to accomplish the mission that ECPAT has set: to eliminate the commercial sexual exploitation of children and encourage the world community to ensure that children everywhere enjoy their fundamental rights free from all forms of commercial sexual exploitation. We continue to learn from and build on our work and partnerships, striving for thorough and rigorous review as a base for determining our strategic and practical initiatives. In this regard, we see that the collaborations and partnerships of the network provide a valuable platform for mutual learning and support that fosters the formation of powerful alliances capable of counteracting the violations perpetrated against children. In addition, these alliances also serve as counterpoints from which groups can collectively critically review social, economic and technological developments and forces that may adversely impact on protection of children from sexual exploitation, and from which they can plan systematic responses capable of influencing public social policy directions. Given the many challenges involved, we are indeed extremely pleased to highlight some key achievements resulting from the collective efforts of the ECPAT global network and Secretariat. We are confident that through our continued work, the mobilization and global action that is underway to prevent and counter sexual exploitation of children will continue and grow, resulting in enhanced realization of each child’s right to protection from sexual exploitation.

We acknowledge with great gratitude and appreciation the backing and cooperation received from agencies around the world that provide ECPAT with the valuable base of support needed to sustain action at all levels for the prevention and protection of children from sexual exploitation. This year we would also like thank them for their generous support for the global preparatory process of the upcoming World Congress III. We particularly extend our thanks to: ACCOR Asia, Air France, Bread for the World, Caritas Australia, Comic Relief and Christian Aid, Church of Sweden, Cordaid, Groupe Développement, IFWTO (and ATTP, Inc.), International Child Support, Irish Aid - Department of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Finland, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of France, ECPAT Luxembourg, Primate’s World Relief and Development Fund, Private Donors, Save the Children, Denmark/DANIDA, Save the Children, Sweden (Peru), Save the Children, Sweden, Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA), The Boeing Company, The Estate of Margaret Kelly Deceased, The Latin American Children’s Trust, The Oak Foundation, UBS Optimus Foundation, UNICEF, UNIFEM, Week of Compassion, World Vision. We also extend our special recognition and appreciation to Mr. Jean-Marie Jolly, a long-time friend and unfailing supporter of ECPAT’s work worldwide.

Carmen Madriñan
Executive Director
ECPAT INTERNATIONAL SECRETARIAT

Programmes

ECPAT International works to make a reality of the Stockholm Agenda for Action against the Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children (CSEC). Our day-to-day work of supporting grassroots groups to implement the Agenda for Action in their countries involves several steps, including:

Network development: A mission is undertaken in selected countries to gain an understanding of the local CSEC situation, ascertain what is being done by local stakeholders and identify potential partners for stronger joint action against CSEC.

Situational analysis studies: Country-specific research is conducted in collaboration with local organisations to produce an accurate profile of the causes, scope, manifestations and circumstances in which CSEC takes place within that context.

Regional/national consultations: The situational analysis research findings are presented to NGOs and governmental and international agencies to foster their participation in determining priorities for action and defining clear recommendations for future joint interventions.

Action planning: Local organisations are then identified to take the lead in coordinating activities according to the recommendations agreed. Particular emphasis is given to fostering and supporting the development of national plans of action against CSEC by providing technical expertise and collaborating with local government, NGOs and international agencies. ECPAT also seeks to establish a CSEC coalition in the country to ensure sustainable action.

Capacity building: ECPAT assists the local grassroots groups/CSEC coalition – as well as government and other key stakeholders such as social workers, teachers, law enforcers, etc – to implement planned activities through training workshops, technical advice and micro-project grants. Capacity building is provided in specialty areas related to CSEC: training of caregivers of child victims, strategies for combating child-sex tourism, lobbying techniques for legal reform and improved law enforcement, actions against child pornography, promotion of child and youth participation, and more.

Advocacy: Regional representatives on the Board, Regional Officers and senior staff at the ECPAT Secretariat advocate at international and regional levels to promote the implementation of the Agenda for Action, through input at relevant international and regional forums and direct approaches to government agencies in countries where there is denial of the problem or a lack of priority given to children’s welfare.
Networking, Implementing and Monitoring the Stockholm Agenda for Action

Funders: Air France, Bread for the World, Church of Sweden, Cordaid, Irish Aid - Department of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Finland, Groupe Développement, ECPAT Luxembourg, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of France, Primate’s World Relief and Development Fund, Private Donors, Save the Children, Denmark/DANIDA, Save the Children, Sweden, Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA), The Boeing Company, Latin American Children’s Trust, Oak Foundation, UNICEF, UNIFEM, Week of Compassion, General Funders

Objectives: To increase the adoption and implementation of the Stockholm Agenda for Action against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children in a measurable way and to develop a strong and effective network to combat the commercial sexual exploitation of children in all regions of the world.

The 2007 Global Monitoring Reports on the Status of Action against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children

ECPAT International’s Global Monitoring Reports on the Status of Action against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children provide information on specific country situations and an assessment of the efforts made, and that are still needed, to protect children from sexual exploitation in each country. These reports have been well received by governments, NGOs and international agencies working on child rights issues, thus furthering understanding of the CSEC situation in each country and prompting adequate counteractions. In particular, they will constitute key advocacy tools in view of the upcoming World Congress III against Sexual Exploitation of Children, and have been consulted in meetings held in preparation for the Congress. Several reports have had to be reprinted due to the high demand.

Global Monitoring Reports were launched in several regions. In Africa, the reports were launched in Zambia on 25 October 2007. The launch was presided over by Zambia’s Honourable Deputy Minister of Community Development and attended by over 60 senior Zambian government officials, local and international organisations and civil society representatives. The event was broadcast on national TV and featured in various national newspapers. Altogether 12 country reports were launched: Benin, Ethiopia, the Gambia, Ghana, Kenya, Mauritius, Mozambique, Nigeria, South Africa, Togo, Uganda and Zambia. Global Monitoring Reports were also launched in South Asia, namely in India, Nepal, Bangladesh, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. ECPAT groups in these countries translated the reports into local languages and discussed their content with stakeholders at various events. They have stated that such processes enabled them to more critically assess current responses to CSEC in their countries/region and to identify priority issues for longer term advocacy and programmatic intervention.

Reports on countries in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region were also completed, namely on Egypt, Mauritania and Jordan. Disseminating solid, well-grounded information on CSEC in the MENA region, where the issue is highly taboo, is invaluable to raise awareness and foster appropriate action.
Africa and the Middle East

Progress has been made in strengthening ECPAT networks in various regions of Africa. A workshop was held in South Africa in July 2007, attended by 28 participants (mainly from the South Africa CSEC Forum, a group affiliated with the ECPAT network in the country). During the workshop, participants identified the 2010 World Cup – to take place in South Africa – as an opportunity to highlight CSEC issues and to lobby the South African Government and the World Cup Organising Committee to ensure that potential threats to children are taken into consideration. Furthermore, they undertook an analysis of their coalition’s strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats, and developed concrete work plans during the workshop. They also identified ways to better integrate child and youth participation in their work. ECPAT International will provide specific technical support to the implementation of their work plans.

A workshop in Zambia was attended by 40 participants from the ECPAT network in Zambia as well as from ECPAT groups in 13 African countries. Programme development needs were assessed, with the aim of increasing effectiveness of their work in the coming period.

Network development missions to Sierra Leone and Rwanda introduced ECPAT’s work to local stakeholders and elicited information on the main CSEC issues in these countries. Key outcomes included an assessment of how ECPAT can support local child rights groups with CSEC programming, thus building the foundation for joint work in the near future. The organisations contacted during the mission, including governmental ones, were invited to participate in and actively contribute to the World Congress III against Sexual Exploitation of Children.

At the First International Conference on Child Sexual Abuse, held in Kenya in September 2007, ECPAT led workshops on child marriage and CSEC as well as on prevention of child sexual exploitation and treatment of victims. Meetings were held with various NGOs, including Solidarity with Women in Distress (SOLWODI), an NGO based in Mombasa that provides services to victims of CSEC. As a result, plans were made for joint work between ECPAT and SOLWODI.

Regional Coordinators for the East and West Africa sub-regions continue to support networking among ECPAT groups and to assist them in conducting joint activities. Key outcomes of their work include training 20 children in The Gambia on how to act as peer educators and disseminate information on CSEC; training 25 tourist guides on implementation of the Code of Conduct for the Protection of Children from Sexual Exploitation in Travel and Tourism (The Code); and establishment of community child protection committees in six villages. In Togo, Zambia and The Gambia, a regional campaign was initiated to highlight the linkages between CSEC and HIV/AIDS; similarly, a regional make-IT-safe campaign was developed, and trainings were provided to local African youth on how to actively participate as campaigners.

ECPAT groups in East Africa organised a Regional Planning and Consultative Meeting in Ethiopia in June 2008. They reviewed achievements and gaps in their programmes from the previous 12 months and enhanced work plans for the coming year, including several joint activities to allow for more concerted action in this sub-region. The meeting also included a training of trainers (provided by ECPAT International) on The Code, whereby the groups gained further knowledge on how to provide such trainings to the tourism industry in their countries. Their contributions and what they expect
The Second Regional Network Resource Exchange Workshop (RNRE) in the Americas, as well as the Second Regional Forum of Experts on CSEC (an ILO-ECPAT partnership), took place in Chile in August 2007. Both events included capacity building workshops as well as presentations on regional issues and on the work of some ECPAT groups, constituting an important platform for learning and knowledge exchange. Plans to further develop a regional youth network and to launch the regional website on CSEC (an online collaboration forum) were made, as were preparations for the World Congress III.

In Peru, a project on prevention of demand for sex with children - a follow up to the research on demand undertaken jointly between ECPAT International and Peruvian NGOs in 2005 - focused on promoting male behaviour changes as per the recommendations arising from the research. At a training of trainers workshop, ECPAT partners in Peru were trained on how to use participatory methodologies to make sensitive subjects entertaining and easy to understand for young boys. Based on the knowledge acquired, they developed a three-day training module and conducted sensitisation sessions with teenage boys in Cuzco, Lima, Iquitos and Huancayo. The project also involved awareness meetings with teachers and parents.

A situational analysis study in Bolivia, undertaken in partnership with the local ECPAT group, is being conducted nationwide and will form the basis for anti-CSEC activities to take place in the country. Initial findings indicate prevailing forms of CSEC in the country, such as child-sex tourism by low-budget tourists and so-called “voluntary prostitution”, whereby new technologies (chatrooms and mobile phones) are being used as a means to establish contact, even before the tourist reaches the country. A large number of boys were also found to be victims of CSEC. In many cases, child victims of commercial sexual exploitation were trafficked through false promises of work.

Trainings were provided to Argentinean Government officials to enhance their understanding of child-sex tourism and assist them in the development of a national strategy to combat this growing problem. Moreover, meetings were held with Argentina’s Tourism Secretariat, the Association of Women in Tourism, Save the Children and UNICEF to plan a strategy to promote The Code in Argentina.

ECPAT groups in Latin America gather in Chile for the Second Regional Network Resource Exchange (RNRE) workshop.
Promoting and supporting the development of national plans of action against CSEC is a key element of ECPAT’s work. At the Regional Stakeholders’ Consultation and Planning Workshop on Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children and Child Sexual Abuse in the Pacific, held in Fiji in November 2007, both governmental and non-governmental organisations discussed the findings of studies conducted on these issues in order to plan appropriate responses. Participants also took part in capacity building trainings on the recovery and reintegration of victims, so as to be able to incorporate adequate measures in national plans of action. The workshop - jointly organised with the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP) and Save the Children Fiji - was a follow up to the studies previously conducted in six Pacific Island countries (Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu), which provided the knowledge base for the development of related policies, envisaged in all such countries. The Overview Study on the Cook Islands (prepared in partnership with ECPAT New Zealand and Punanga Tauturu, a local organisation in the Cook Islands) was released during the event.

The EAP RNRE workshop was held in February 2008 in Bangkok. The ECPAT groups in the region learned about each other’s successful experiences.
through presentations showcasing their initiatives to combat child-sex tourism and how to engage the private sector. They also learned how to set up a child pornography hotline through a pilot project by ECPAT New Zealand, which drew a great deal of interest. The RNRE also included preparations for the upcoming World Congress III.

ECPAT was invited by the Thai Government to give feedback on the *Optional Protocol Report from Thailand* - the first Optional Protocol report submitted to the Committee on the Rights of Child by the Thai Government. ECPAT’s recommendations to strengthen action against CSEC in Thailand were well received by the committee preparing the report, which also expressed appreciation regarding the comprehensive information provided by ECPAT through the *Global Monitoring Report on the Status of Action against CSEC: Thailand* (which has been translated into Thai).

Promoting the implementation of the *Stockholm Agenda for Action* in the East Asia and Pacific region has entailed advocacy and technical inputs at various relevant forums and initiatives:

* As a member of the EAP Steering Committee on Violence against Children, ECPAT International actively participates in Asia Pacific activities to follow up on the recommendations from the UN *Study on Violence against Children*.
* In July 2007, ECPAT attended the first planning meeting for an Asia Pacific regional campaign/project entitled ‘Working with Boys and Men on Gender-based Violence (2008-2011)’ - which is being coordinated by UNDP, UNIFEM and UNFPA. A Regional Exchange and Consultation was then organised in September, when ECPAT facilitated a number of working group sessions.
* At the 8th Annual Conference on Gender in Southeast Asia: Emerging Issues and New Challenges, ECPAT made a presentation to raise awareness of social norms and perceptions related to gender that contribute to the tolerance of CSEC in society. The need for targeted gender awareness interventions to address the issue of demand for sex with children was highlighted.
* At the 7th ISPCAN Asian Regional Conference, ECPAT highlighted inconsistent legislations that are currently impeding the effective protection of children against sexual exploitation in Asia.

**South Asia**

A number of research studies were initiated to investigate the incidence of boy’s prostitution in locations not previously examined but that have reportedly been registered in several cases of sexual exploitation of male children. This research includes pilgrimage sites in India (Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Orissa), indicating a connection between religious pilgrimages and the sexual exploitation of boys. In Nepal, mainly in the capital city Kathmandu, and in Bangladesh’s northern region, research was initiated after local ECPAT groups highlighted the strong need to gather evidence on the occurrence of boy’s prostitution in these areas. This is the first step in starting advocacy and programming work on this issue.

In Pakistan, a project was initiated to highlight the linkages between the prostitution of boys and HIV/AIDS. This project entails awareness-raising activities in drop-in centres frequented by at-risk male children as well as those already exploited in commercial sex. A poster and a basic curriculum were developed for use by teachers conducting non-formal education at the drop-in centres.
ECPAT is the key organisation providing technical expertise to enhance the implementation of Pakistan’s *National Plan of Action against CSEC and Trafficking (NPA)*. This process included a national consultation held in May 2008, where certain NPA provisions were prioritised and specific tasks, timelines and responsible focal agencies were defined. Another key outcome was the proposal to establish a national steering committee to oversee the NPA implementation. The consultation was attended by over 50 government representatives from various ministries, as well as representatives from central and district level governments and NGOs. It was organised jointly with the National Commission on Child and Women Development (NCCWD), Pakistan’s Working Group on Sexual Abuse and Exploitation, UNICEF Pakistan and Group Development Sanjog.

The Government of Maldives invited ECPAT to provide them with technical expertise to address CSEC in the country. As an initial step, a National Stakeholder Meeting took place in Malé to promote conceptual clarity on CSEC issues, attended by over 50 high-level participants from various ministries, law enforcement, judiciary, NGOs and the media. This was followed by training of local researchers to conduct a situational analysis research. The research findings will be shared with the Government, NGOs and UN agencies shall form the basis for a national policy on CSEC and trafficking.

Following the South Asia RNRE workshop held in early 2007, ECPAT groups in the region prepared an action plan for more concerted action and advocacy against CSEC in the region, with strong coordination and support from the ECPAT Secretariat.

In Bangladesh, a micro-project to raise awareness on CSEC and trafficking was carried out in flood affected areas. Children living in areas affected by natural disasters are extremely vulnerable to sexual exploitation due to the subsequent financial and social constraints experienced by the local population, and as such the campaign played an important role in enhancing the protection of at-risk children.

Working in partnership with regional child rights bodies has been vital to ensuring that combating CSEC is prioritised by relevant stakeholders. Within the South Asia Coordinating Group on Action against Violence (SACG) - a key body to reach governments in the region - ECPAT successfully set up a Working Group on Sexual Abuse and Exploitation of Children to ensure that such issues are adequately and firmly addressed. ECPAT has also taken over the SACG Secretariat during the reporting period. SACG was formed to coordinate regional inter-agency collaboration and comprises UNICEF, ILO, UNIFEM, UNFPA, WHO, Save the Children, PLAN, ECPAT International and other organisations.
Europe & CIS

Network development missions are seeking to gather information on the CSEC situation in a given country and establish contact with government institutions, NGOs and IOs for follow-up work. Missions were undertaken to Georgia, Azerbaijan and Greece, resulting in key stakeholders in these countries agreeing to work with ECPAT in conducting joint research to better understand local manifestations of CSEC. The research findings will be disseminated to government and other stakeholders to foster adequate counteractions.

In Turkey, 14 NGOs formalised the establishment of a national ECPAT coalition to combat CSEC. New partners are already interested in joining the coalition.

In Kyrgyzstan, a conference introduced the newly established ECPAT coalition to organisations working on child protection in the country and also to the media.

At a regional meeting in Europe, ECPAT groups were trained on ensuring child-safe organisations; counteracting CSEC through collaborations with the private sector; lobbying European institutions to act against CSEC (a case study was the collaboration between ECPAT Sweden and the European Banking Federation to combat child pornography with the assistance of credit card companies); and promoting child-friendly procedures during legal proceedings and investigations (based on the work carried out by the ECPAT group in Poland). Participants also learned about the CSEC situation in Turkey through an overview of ECPAT’s recent situational analysis. The groups also planned the work to be done in preparation for the World Congress III.

Capacity building workshops for both local ECPAT groups and relevant actors are regularly organised. For instance, in Ukraine, a seminar for teachers and social workers trained participants on how to identify cases of sexual violence against children and CSEC and to better understand how to prevent such abuses; a presentation on CSEC issues was given to 450 students and teachers; training was provided for hotline/helpline staff; training...
on how to ensure child-safe organisations through adequate policies and procedures was also provided to members of the Ukrainian ECPAT coalition, as a follow up to the regional training conducted in November 2007. In Russia, materials were prepared and distributed to the police to enhance their understanding of commercial sexual exploitation of children and sensitise them to the need to more sternly and effectively tackle it.

A roundtable was organised in Belarus to discuss progress on the implementation of the Agenda for Action. In Ukraine, a roundtable on ‘Reform of Child Protection in Ukraine: European Choice in the Parliament of Ukraine’ was held. Both events were attended by government representatives, ministries, parliamentarians, NGOs and the media.

Together with the Ankara Bar Association, a panel on ‘CSEC and the Law’ was organised in Turkey and attended by over 100 participants, including law enforcers, NGOs and media, who learned how to increase the effectiveness of current CSEC legislation in light of international legal standards.

Presentations at various national and regional forums highlight key issues and advocate for adequate action against CSEC. At the ‘Supplementary Human Dimension Meeting on Combating Sexual Exploitation of Children’ – organised by the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and the Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR) – ECPAT highlighted the main features of sexual exploitation of boys in Europe and South Asia, and how to adequately address it. At the XI ISPCAN European Regional Conference on Child Abuse and Neglect, ECPAT presented a paper on ‘Blaming children for their exploitation: emerging trends in Europe’, to foster understanding of the so-called ‘voluntary prostitution’, which is occurring increasingly around the world.

Much of the new child pornography circulating on the Internet is known to come from Eastern Europe and the CIS, predominantly Russia. In partnership with local ECPAT groups, research on child pornography was conducted in Belarus, Ukraine, Moldova and Russia, which included an analytical review of existing cases. Follow up is being planned and shall probably include awareness raising activities targeting young people and other stakeholders, such as legislators and educators.

Micro-projects by ECPAT members and local grassroots groups were supported in Ukraine, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Belarus and Finland, as well as a regional youth project.
Information and Educational Resources/Communications

Funders: Air France, Irish Aid - Department of Foreign Affairs, Groupe Développement, ECPAT Luxembourg, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of France, Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA), Oak Foundation, UBS Optimus Foundation, General Funders

Total Expenditure: US$ 356,375

Objectives: To increase awareness of and effective actions against CSEC through the creation, dissemination and exchange of information.

The following publications were launched:

- Global Monitoring Reports on the Status of Action against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children, covering countries in Africa (Benin, Ethiopia, the Gambia, Ghana, Kenya, Mauritius, Mozambique, Nigeria, South Africa, Togo, Uganda and Zambia) and MENA (Egypt, Jordan and Mauritania).
- Combating the Trafficking in Children for Sexual Purposes FAQ (in French)
- ECPAT Journal: Linkages between HIV/AIDS and CSEC in Africa (in French)
- ECPAT Journal: Confronting the Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children in Africa (in English and French)
- Good Practices for Working with Experiential & At-Risk Youth (in French and Spanish)
- Ensuring Meaningful Child and Youth Participation (in English)
- Combating Child Sex Tourism: Questions and Answers (in English, French and Spanish)
- Combating the Trafficking in Children for Sexual Purposes: FAQ (in Spanish)
- Combating the Trafficking in Children for Sexual Purposes: Training Guide (in Spanish)
- Training the Trainer: A Guide to Training Trainers (in English and Russian)
- Guide to Visiting Children’s Care Projects and Schemes: Making Sense of What You See and Hear (in English)
- Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children: FAQ (in French, Spanish and Russian)
- ECPAT International Information Booklet (in French, Spanish and Russian)

All ECPAT publications are freely available at www.ecpat.net
As part of the Information Technology and Resource Centre (ITRC) Project in Africa, an ITRC workshop took place in Johannesburg for ECPAT groups from South Africa, Uganda, Ethiopia, Tanzania and Zambia. Trainings were given on setting up and managing a CSEC-specific resource centre, developing e-newsletters and using IT in other effective and economical ways. A website was subsequently established to enable ECPAT groups in east and southern Africa to share information and lessons learned with each other and to disseminate these beyond the region.

The ‘make-IT-safe’ campaign seeks to raise awareness of the appalling increase of sexual exploitation of children through information technologies, and to get the private sector (e.g., Internet cafés and Internet service providers) to take measures to ensure a safe online environment for children. The ongoing Phase II of the ‘make-IT-safe’ campaign has a strong focus on Africa, with an enhanced child participation component, as most activities are youth-led.

The ECPAT International website was relaunched: its improved design, content and navigability have enhanced ECPAT’s ability to disseminate CSEC-related information to a variety of audiences. It presently includes a World Congress III mini-site, a vital tool in the participatory process to communicate the themes, structure and objectives of the Congress.

The online CSEC database (www.ecpat.net/EI/About_CSEC) contains up-to-date information on the situation of child prostitution, child pornography and the trafficking of children for sexual purposes in over 60 countries, as well as the actions and organisations tackling these issues.

Care and Protection of Victims of CSEC

Funders: Air France, Irish Aid - Department of Foreign Affairs, Groupe Developpement, ECPAT Luxembourg, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of France, Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA), Week of Compassion, General Funders

Total Expenditure: US$ 98,081

Objectives: To ensure the rights to care and protection of those children who are at risk or victimised by CSE.

The training of regional experts on care and protection of CSEC victims project provides intensive and ongoing training and support to a small number of child welfare professionals, with a view to developing their capacities to provide local trainings tailored to their cultural contexts. The second phase of the African Regional Experts Training was organised in Sierra Leone, whereby further advanced training was offered to six participants from Zambia, Sierra Leone and The Gambia.

A South Asian Training of Trainers for CSEC Caretakers took place in Nepal, attended by 21 participants from Pakistan, Bangladesh, India and Nepal. Topics included psychosocial rehabilitation tools, new counselling theories, assessment skills, treatment planning and innovative approaches to vocational education. The participants’ feedback was very positive, and the opportunity to share different
ECPAT International works to build cooperation with the global youth movement and support collaborative relationships between youth groups and networks in their regions. With this aim, the Eastern Europe and CIS Regional Youth Meeting took place in Serbia, organised jointly with the local ECPAT group. Fifteen young people from various organisations learned how to strengthen child and youth participation to better combat CSEC in their region, and to design micro-projects that empower young activists, at-risk youth and CSEC survivors. The Moldova Youth Regional Meeting was also subsequently organised.

At the 2nd Annual Meeting of the ECPAT International Child and Youth Advisory Committee (EICYAC) held in Nepal, EICYAC members reported on the implementation of their regional work plans and micro-projects and discussed how to address gaps in their current work. They were also trained on care and protection and CYP.

The EICYAC Advocacy Strategy - featuring recommendations to strengthen the structure and function of EICYAC within the ECPAT network - has been completed. An external evaluation of EICYAC’s work has provided excellent recommendations to enhance and expand their work, which will be incorporated in the advocacy strategy.

ECPAT and the EICYAC members are actively involved in organising child and youth participation within the World Congress III and at the various preparatory meetings being held around the world. This has included liaising with numerous stakeholders and preparing consultation tools, child-friendly documents, Minimum Standards for Child Participation and a Child Protection Framework.

The EICYAC website (www.eicyac.org) has been kept up-to-date with contributions from EICYAC members and young people.
Documenting good practices and lessons learned on child and youth participation has included the following:

- As part of its work within the South Asia Coordination Group (SACG) - ECPAT contributed to the development of its strategy paper for child and youth participation.
- ECPAT also contributed extensively to the publication by the Inter-Agency Working Group on Children’s Participation (IAWGCP) entitled *Children as Active Citizens*.
- A paper on the ‘Use of Resources to the Maximum Extent and its Relationship to the Participation Rights of Children’ was submitted for the next UNCRC’s Day of General Discussions (DGD). This paper highlights the role of micro-projects in empowering young people, particularly CSEC victims.
- A paper on ‘Child and Youth Participation against CSEC in Africa’ was prepared for the AN-NPCAN Regional Conference on Sexual Abuse and Exploitation, held in Kenya.

**Youth Partnership Project for Child Survivors of Commercial Sexual Exploitation in South Asia**

**Funders:** Air France, Comic Relief and Christian Aid, Irish Aid - Department of Foreign Affairs, Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA), General Funders

**Total Expenditure:** US$ 261,061

**Objectives:** To ensure children’s right to actively and meaningfully participate, particularly in social change and work against commercial sexual exploitation of children, by empowering and having a positive psychosocial impact on child survivors and children at risk of CSEC in India, Nepal and Bangladesh.

The first phase of the Youth Partnership Project for Child Survivors of Commercial Sexual Exploitation in South Asia (YPP-SA) was completed in December 2007. This three-year project seeks to instigate, support and strengthen youth participation – particularly for CSEC survivors and at-risk youth – in the fight against CSEC in India, Bangladesh and Nepal, as well as within the global structures of the ECPAT International network.

- Peer Support Schemes are now successfully established in 36 schools and shelter homes in India, Bangladesh and Nepal. YPP peer supporters, after receiving appropriate training, now give support to both survivors and children at high risk of trafficking, while also providing information about CSEC, trafficking, HIV/AIDS, child rights, child labour, child abuse and the roles that youth can play in combating related problems.
- Awareness campaigns have been designed and conducted by YPP youth. For instance, YPP youth in Bangladesh developed TV documentary clips televised by three satellite TV channels, three times daily.
- Numerous micro-projects were designed and implemented by CSEC survivors and young people at risk: a) a puppetry group in India, whereby at-risk youth are learning about audio recording and organising community programmes; b) popular theatre and a wall magazine competition among youth in Bangladesh to raise awareness on CSEC; c) a youth club in Bangladesh was established, comprising 25 youth from a shelter home, different...
slums, partner organisations and YPP regular members; d) a youth club in Nepal with nearly 40 youth from shelter homes was established, providing them with opportunities for positive experiences in a safe, secure and healthy environment and enhancing their psychosocial well being, self-esteem and confidence; and e) a youth-led survey was conducted in West Bengal to identify and ascertain the number of children and youth living in vulnerable situations in red light areas.

- The child-friendly publication on YPP good practices was finalised, based on direct feedback from young people, and providing valuable insights for organisations interested in working with CSEC survivors in a participatory way. In addition to being translated into local languages, the publication was translated into French and Spanish for dissemination to the wider ECPAT network. Also, a new YPP website (www.yppsa.org) was launched, offering resources for downloading as well as tips for working with youth.

- The final YPP Regional Consultation was held in Nepal in December 2007. The Consultation represented a unique opportunity for youth to take the lead in organising a regional advocacy event. Vulnerable children and survivors of trafficking presented their recommendations to Nepal’s Foreign Minister, and to the Prime Minister at State House, who committed to following up the youth recommendations with the Indian and Bangladeshi Governments and his own Ministers. As well as calling for the enforcement of existing laws on trafficking, the young delegates asked for new legislation and called upon religious leaders from all faiths to work with them on this issue. The vital need for survivors of trafficking to be given legal identity cards was also highlighted. Following the Consultation in Nepal, YPP representatives from Bangladesh and India presented their recommendations to ministers upon their return to Dhaka and Kolkata.

Due to the strong positive response from the youth involved in the project, and with the full support of the project partners in each project country, YPP-SA Phase II was initiated in early 2008, featuring new components to better address the relationship between CSEC and HIV/AIDS and the issue of boy prostitution. Phase II also includes meetings with local leaders to ensure public support and the YPP’s ability to address taboo topics. It is envisaged that the YPP model to promote the participation of at-risk and experiential children and youth will be replicated in various regions of the world by the ECPAT network.
Combating Child Sex Tourism and Trafficking

**Funders:** Air France, IFWTO (and ATTP, Inc.), Irish Aid - Department of Foreign Affairs, Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA), General Funders

**Objectives:** To prevent and reduce child-sex tourism in emerging, established and non-tourism destinations and to use the Code of Conduct in a deliberate way for that purpose, and to strengthen action and collaboration at all levels of society to protect children against trafficking for sexual purposes.

A large number of tourism industry and relevant government representatives were trained on how to support the implementation of the *Code of Conduct against the Sexual Exploitation of Children in Tourism* by ECPAT experts:

- Training was provided for Accor Thailand on the *Code of Conduct* and awareness of child sex tourism, attended by 28 human resource managers and trainers from 19 hotels. Feedback from the participants emphasised their support for the Code, a better understanding of the situation and increased confidence to better support hotel staff in reporting cases.
- Phuket Evason & Spa of the Six Senses Company in Thailand signed on to the *Code of Conduct*, and trainings were conducted for the hotel’s management and future staff trainers. Phuket Evason & Spa has approximately 600 staff that will undergo this training in the coming months.
- Support was given to the ECPAT Foundation in Thailand in conducting the first Code/CST Awareness Training for the Chiang Rai Tourism Association – attended by 24 participants (hotels, a hotel association, tour companies, souvenir shops, NGOs and the sub-district administrative organisation). Trainings were also provided for hotels and government officials in Bangkok, Pattaya, Phuket and Koh Samui.
- A presentation on the *Code of Conduct* and awareness of child-sex tourism was provided for the Apollo Group, a subsidiary of Kuoni, a signatory of the Code. Participants included the 10 destination managers to be stationed in Thailand, Vietnam, Cambodia, China and Laos.
- Ten ECPAT groups from Eastern Africa were trained in Ethiopia and subsequently drafted a work plan to foster implementation of the Code at three levels: domestic/national, regional and international. Representatives of the Ethiopian Ministry of Culture and Tourism, also present at the training, expressed interest in working with the ECPAT group in Ethiopia to support the Code’s implementation.

As part of the collaboration with the Executive Committee of the Code Organisation, ECPAT screened applications and action plans submitted by prospective signatories to the Code of Conduct, relayed by the Code Secretariat in New York. Such work has been based on the new monitoring and information system devised by ECPAT and other partners, whereby the companies applying for membership into the Code are required to prepare an action plan for the *Code of Conduct’s* implementation.
The booklet *Combating Child Sex Tourism: Questions & Answers* is now available, as well as the *Protecting Children from Sexual Exploitation in Tourism: An ECPAT Training Resource Kit*. This toolkit is a complete guide for the training of trainers and (tourism) personnel, through a modular approach that makes it possible to use only those self-contained portions that are felt to be the most appropriate to achieve a particular goal and reach a given audience. It should be highly instrumental in building the ECPAT network’s capacity to provide CST and Code of Conduct trainings, in a flexible and user-friendly way, to tourism businesses seeking to implement the Code.

Work with the Thai Ministry of Tourism has continued in relation to the development of a national plan of action against child-sex tourism.

In support to the Coordinated Mekong Ministerial Initiative against Trafficking (COMMIT), ECPAT provided extensive technical advice to the Thai Government to host the ‘Greater Sub-Mekong Seminar on Protecting Children from Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation in Tourism’ - organised by the Thai Ministry of Tourism and Sports, the Ministry of Social Welfare and Human Security as well as UNIAP. This regional seminar was well attended by government, NGO and private sector representatives, and resulted in two key outputs: a Letter of Intent outlining four key regional agendas to address child trafficking and child-sex tourism; and an outline of the national strategies (for the six participating countries) that shall support these regional agendas.

Participation at key strategic meetings has continued as part of advocacy, information and capacity building efforts:

- ECPAT is a key participant and contributor to the UNWTO meetings held twice a year.
- At the ‘First International Conference on Child Sexual Abuse’ held in Africa in September 2007, ECPAT presented a paper on ‘African Tourism Development and the Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children’, as well as a paper on ‘Creating Child-Safe Organisations within Africa’.
- In November 2007, a presentation at the CSR Asia Seminar in Hong Kong focused on ECPAT’s partnership with Accor Asia to implement the Code of Conduct. CSR Asia is a group that works to promote corporate social responsibility within the private sector in Asia.

The 2008 Accor - ECPAT charity event was held in April in Bangkok, Thailand, to raise funds to sponsor Thai youth representatives for World Congress III. Accor Hotels in 17 Sub-Saharan countries are now signatories of the *Code of Conduct*, stressing the French group’s strong significance as a partner of ECPAT and the Code in combating child-sex tourism.
As part of the Legal Reform Project in Indonesia, the advocacy publication *Call for Action* was finalised for submission to government committees working on criminal law amendments. It includes an analysis of the current national legal framework and policies on CSEC, as well as recommendations for legal reform. A national directory of stakeholders working to eliminate CSEC was also completed.

In collaboration with local ECPAT groups, NGO Alternative Reports to the Optional Protocol to the CRC on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (Optional Protocol) were prepared in Austria, Bulgaria, Chile, France, Uganda and the USA (with endorsement from several local groups) and submitted to the Committee on the Rights of the Child in Geneva. The Committee’s Concluding Observations for each country reflected the recommendations set forth in the NGO alternative reports, demonstrating the credibility afforded to ECPAT as an international child rights organisation. ECPAT will now seek to develop strategies to follow up on their recommendations.

ECPAT ran a workshop on Alternative Reporting to the Optional Protocol at the Americas RNRE workshop in August 2007 in Chile, attended by 21 participants from several countries in the region. The workshop was effective in fostering understanding of the importance of producing such reports as a strategic and essential tool against CSEC.

As a result of the work undertaken for the preparation of the Global Monitoring Reports, a comprehensive and detailed compilation of the CSEC legislation in 67 countries is now available (both in hard copy and on the ECPAT website) for governments, legislators, law enforcers, child rights advocates and other stakeholders engaged in promoting laws that effectively protect children from commercial sexual exploitation. Each country report describes the main provisions, if any, of laws on child prostitution, child trafficking for sexual purposes and child pornography, as well as other provisions that may be applied to related crimes. The areas of alignment as well as the existing gaps between national laws and the relevant international/regional standards are then outlined, followed by recommendations for legal reform.

**Funders:** Air France, Irish Aid - Department of Foreign Affairs, Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA), General Funders

**Objectives:**
To strengthen existing legal frameworks and law enforcement practices to protect children from commercial sexual exploitation; to build the capacity of the ECPAT network on legal issues; to develop CSEC-related legal resources and make them available to the ECPAT network and the general public; to lead the ECPAT alternative reporting process under the Optional Protocol on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography; and to provide technical assistance to the ECPAT network and Secretariat on legal issues.

**Total Expenditure:** US$ 91,266
The UN’s World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS) process involves discussions among UN Member States, UN experts, the private sector and non-governmental representatives, on various issues related to the Information Society. ECPAT’s participation in the WSIS process has been crucial to ensure that child protection issues are taken into account in the discussions and deliberations. For instance, ECPAT ensured that a special workshop to discuss child abuse through ICTs was included at the Internet Governance Forum (IGF), held in Brazil in late 2007. ECPAT then took the lead in forming a coalition within the IGF structure: the Dynamic Coalition on Child Safety on the Internet is unique and provides a sustainable platform to voice issues around child protection online in a systematic way. It brings together child rights agencies, freedom of expression activists, the IT industry and policy makers, and has been officially approved by the IGF and listed on their website.

ECPAT aims to present an innovative and cutting edge approach to protecting children online, by engaging directly with children in social networking sites for real time action in cyberspace. As such, virtual land was purchased at the social networking site known as Second Life, and its contents started to be developed. ECPAT also attended the community conference of Second Life in Chicago, USA, and was able to liaise with key stakeholders such as Linden Labs (the creators of Second Life), the NGO Global Kids, technical professionals and software vendors to better understand the inner workings of Second Life and related cyber initiatives. A lot of interest was expressed by the participants in ECPAT’s work as well as a desire to collaborate in the planned activities of ECPAT in the Second Life virtual space.

Principals and representatives from 10 schools in Chiang Rai, Thailand, learned how to implement Internet safety in their schools through a training provided by ECPAT in partnership with the ECPAT Foundation.

At a conference organised jointly by ECPAT Philippines and Everything Online, a chain of cybercafés in the Philippines, cybercafé owners discussed the role they can play in providing a safer environment for young people, and how they can foster good business models. Everything Online agreed to sign a code of conduct developed for cybercafés as part of their involvement in the make-IT-safe campaign.

Presentations at key forums are essential to foster understanding and action against the sexual exploitation of children through ICTs:

- At the conference ‘Young People in the Internet Age: Safe and Empowered’, hosted by the First Lady of Egypt, the Women’s Foundation and the Ministry of ICT, ECPAT highlighted lessons learned on how to address online safety issues.
- At a conference on crimes in cyberspace organised in Bangkok by the Society for the Policing of Cyberspace (POLCYB), which comprises...
ECPAT International is one of the key organisers of the World Congress III against Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents, together with the Government of Brazil, UNICEF and the NGO Group for the Convention on the Rights of the Child. The Congress will examine new challenges and dimensions of commercial sexual exploitation of children; set more targeted strategies and measures to address them; identify time-bound goals building on current progress; examine what works in different regions and identify channels to facilitate exchange of experiences; secure greater regional/international cooperation; and catalyze a systemic and multi-sectoral approach to better protect children from sexual exploitation.

The Congress will focus on five specific topics:
1) New dimensions of commercial sexual exploitation of children; 2) Legal frameworks and enforcement; 3) Integrated inter-sectorial policies; 4) Role of the private sector and corporate responsibility; and 5) Strategies for International cooperation. The Congress organising partners have distributed between themselves the responsibility for the preparation of thematic papers on each of these areas. Within this framework, ECPAT International has commissioned thematic papers on: Prostitution of Children; Trafficking of Children for Sexual Purposes; Sexual Exploitation of Children in Tourism; international law enforcement and IT industry representatives, ECPAT drew attention to the protection of children in cyberspace and presented on international collaborations and recommendations for key stakeholders.

At the meeting of the Financial Coalition against Child Pornography, held in Singapore in May 2008, ECPAT highlighted the need for global policies on the part of key financial institutions to tackle child pornography and the involvement of organised crime networks.

ECPAT was also invited by Viva, a network of faith-based organisations, to present on violence against children in cyberspace and ways in which their network can be more actively engaged in the issue.

Coordination with ECPAT network members from different regions ensured concerted participation in the global event ‘Safer Internet Day’ on 12 February 2008. ECPAT posted a blog on the issue and the network groups organised several awareness raising events.

World Congress III against Sexual Exploitation of Children

Funders: Air France, Caritas Australia, International Child Support, Irish Aid - Department of Foreign Affairs, Save the Children, Sweden, Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA), Latin American Children’s Trust, Oak Foundation, UBS Optimus Foundation, World Vision International, General Funders

Total Expenditure: US$ 125,933
Child Pornography and Sexual Exploitation of Children Online; Law Enforcement Dimensions; Psycho-Social Dimensions; Corporate Social Responsibility & Role of Private Sector in combating Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children; and Financial Mechanism for Combating Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children Online.

In addition, ECPAT began to coordinate the organisation of thematic meetings on the key Congress topics. Thematic meetings (and related thematic papers) will provide the World Congress III a critical view on the current state of knowledge and action in their area of focus, highlighting noteworthy achievements and gaps while recommending priority action for follow up. They should provide a foundation for deliberations in the processes of the Congress.

ECPAT has also participated in the organisation and coordination of active participation of children and adolescents in all Congress processes and at the event itself. This will enable substantive inputs from a core group of children and youth directly involved in advocacy work (many of them at-risk or survivors of CSEC), who will both lead workshops at the Congress and contribute to the formulation of measurable targets to be discussed at the Congress.

Together with partner agencies, ECPAT is developing a monitoring mechanism for measuring progress on the Congress’ agreements, with very precise targets and indicators. ECPAT is also part of a working group that will systematically link the information from the monitoring mechanism to treaty body reporting and follow up, particularly the Optional Protocol on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography.
FINANCIAL REPORT

Fundraising: Fundraising efforts in the reporting period were successful in bringing in a total of US$ 2,672,910. ECPAT International is deeply grateful to the following agencies, which have made the fight against commercial sexual exploitation of children as a priority in their support to the advancement of children and human rights:

ECPAT would like to express its great appreciation for the generous support towards the General Fund, provided by the following agencies:

- ACCOR Asia
- Air France
- Bread for the World
- Caritas Australia
- Comic Relief and Christian Aid
- Church of Sweden
- Cordaid
- Groupe Développement
- IFWTO (and ATTP, Inc.)
- International Child Support
- Irish Aid - Department of Foreign Affairs
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Finland
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs of France
- ECPAT Luxembourg
- Primate’s World Relief and Development Fund
- Private Donors
- Save the Children, Denmark/DANIDA
- Save the Children, Sweden
- Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA)
- Boeing Company
- The Estate of Margaret Kelly Deceased
- Latin American Children’s Trust
- Oak Foundation
- UBS Optimus Foundation
- UNICEF
- UNIFEM
- Week of Compassion
- World Vision International

General Fund Donors

ECPAT Project Expenditures, Programmes and Administrative Costs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expenditure Area</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Networking, Implementing and Monitoring of the Stockholm Agenda for Action</td>
<td>49%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information and Educational Resources</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Care and Protection for Victims of CSEC</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child &amp; Youth Participation</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Combating Child Sex Tourism and Trafficking</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Promoting Law Enforcement and Best Law Practices</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preventing CSEC on Internet</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Media &amp; Communications</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World Congress III against the Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Project Expenditures
July 2007 – June 2008
Donations Income
July 2007 – June 2008

Programme and Administrative costs
July 2007-June 2008

Direct Programme Costs 84%
Administration Costs 16%

*Administration costs include administration personnel costs, travel and accommodation expenses, meeting related costs, professional fees, cost of office supplies, office rent and related expenses, communication, furniture and equipment costs, financial expenses, mailing and shipping costs, and other general administrative expenditures.
REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF ECPAT INTERNATIONAL

We have audited the statements of assets, liabilities and fund balances of ECPAT international as at June 30, 2008 and 2007 and the related statements of income and expenses and statements of funds, receipts and disbursements for the years then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the management of ECPAT International. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

As described in Note 2 to the financial statements, the modified cash basis and the method for treating the purchases of fixed assets as disbursements to match against current year receipts of funds are the accounting bases on which these financial statements were prepared. Such bases are comprehensive bases of accounting other than the generally accepted accounting principles.

In our opinion, the aforementioned financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of ECPAT International as at June 30, 2008 and 2007 and the results of its operation and the funds, receipts and disbursements for the years then ended in conformity with the accounting basis as described in Note 2.

Manoon Manusook
Certified Public Accountant (Thailand) BANGKOK Registration No. 4292, September 12, 2008
DELOITTE TOUCHE TOHMATSU JAIYOS AUDIT CO., LTD.
## STATEMENTS OF ASSETS, LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES

**AS AT JUNE 30, 2008 AND 2007**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2007</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>ASSETS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CURRENT ASSETS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash and Other Receivables</td>
<td>366,853</td>
<td>226,841</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pre-payments</td>
<td>11,612</td>
<td>8,816</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total Current Assets</td>
<td>378,465</td>
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<td><strong>NON-CURRENT ASSETS</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Deposit</td>
<td>5,336</td>
<td>6,162</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Non-current Assets</td>
<td>5,336</td>
<td>6,162</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL ASSETS</strong></td>
<td><strong>383,801</strong></td>
<td><strong>241,819</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **LIABILITIES AND FUNDS BALANCES** |       |       |
| **CURRENT LIABILITIES** |       |       |
| Accounts Payable | 177,705 | 157,727 |
| Accrued Expenses | 19,692  | 17,698  |
| Total Current Liabilities | 197,397 | 175,425 |

| **Funds Balances** |       |       |
| Specific Funds | 186,404 | 53,515 |
| General Funds | - | 12,879 |
| Total Funds Balances | 186,404 | 66,394 |
| **TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUNDS BALANCES** | **383,801** | **241,819** |

Notes to the financial statements form an integral part of these statements.
### STATEMENTS OF INCOME AND EXPENSES
**AS AT JUNE 30, 2008 AND 2007**

#### INCOME
Specific donation income 4.1, 4.2 1,950,911 571,433
General donation income 4.1, 4.2 721,999 1,351,067

**Total expenses** 2,672,910 1,922,500

#### EXPENSES
Networking, Implementing, and Monitoring of the Stockholm Agenda for Action 10.1 1,095,690 885,721
Information and Educational Resources 10.2 276,315 342,910
Care and Protection for Victims of Commercial Sexual Exploitation 10.3 98,081 134,888
Child and Youth Participation 10.4 393,190 346,566
Combating Child Sex Tourism and Trafficking 10.5 131,271 107,204
Promoting Law Enforcement and Best Law Practices 10.6 91,266 67,593
Preventing CSEC on the Internet 10.7 91,333 25,495
Communication and Campaigns 10.8 80,060 77,615
Preventing CSEC in the Northern Thailand 10.9 169,762 161,758
World Congress III Against Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents 10.10 125,932 -

**Total expenses** 2,552,900 2,149,750

Income in excess of (less than) expenses 120,010 (227,250)
Opening fund balance 66,394 293,644
Closing fund balance 12.1, 12.2 186,404 66,394

Notes to the financial statements form an integral part of these statements.
STATEMENTS OF FUNDS, RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 2008 AND 2007

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>USD 2008</th>
<th>USD 2007</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cash: Brought forward</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Cash and deposits at financial institutions</td>
<td>165,290</td>
<td>335,439</td>
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<tr>
<td>Advance to staff for work purposes</td>
<td>16,075</td>
<td>30,725</td>
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<tr>
<td>Advance to projects</td>
<td>24,390</td>
<td>51,361</td>
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<tr>
<td>Receivables from ECPAT Groups and Partners</td>
<td>20,815</td>
<td>50,604</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other Receivables</td>
<td>271</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>226,841</td>
<td>468,129</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

| **Addition:**                                                             |             |             |
| Donations receipts during the current year                                 | 2,672,910   | 1,922,500   |

| **Non cash payments:**                                                    |             |             |
| Accounts payable closing balance                                          | 177,705     | 157,727     |
| Accrued expenses closing balance                                         | 19,692      | 17,698      |
| **Total**                                                                 | 3,097,148   | 2,566,054   |

| **Deductions:**                                                           |             |             |
| Disbursements for various projects                                        | (2,552,900) | (2,149,750) |
| Change in prepayments and deposits - net                                  | (1,970)     | 614         |
| Accounts payable opening balance                                          | (157,727)   | (184,699)   |
| Accrued expenses opening balance                                          | (17,698)    | (22,780)    |
| Change in donations receivables - net                                     | -           | 17,402      |
| **Total**                                                                 | 366,853     | 226,841     |

| **Cash: Carried forward**                                                 |             |             |
| Cash and deposits at the financial institutions                           | 279,149     | 165,290     |
| Advance to staff for work purposes                                       | 14,648      | 16,075      |
| Advance to projects                                                       | 63,516      | 24,390      |
| Receivables from ECPAT Groups and Partners                                | 6,488       | 20,815      |
| Other receivables                                                         | 3,052       | 271         |
| **Total**                                                                 | 366,853     | 226,841     |

Notes to the financial statements form an integral part of these statements
## DONATIONS INCOME

For the year ended June 30, 2008

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Donations Received USD</th>
<th>General Income Received USD</th>
<th>Total Specific Income Received USD</th>
<th>Project Specific Income Received USD</th>
<th>Specific Income for Administration USD</th>
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<tr>
<td>ACCOR Asia 7,634</td>
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<td>Bread for the World 39,968</td>
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<td>26,500</td>
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<td>15,000</td>
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<td>Christian Aid 187,533</td>
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<td>37,171</td>
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<td>Cordaid 43,740</td>
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<td>43,740</td>
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<td>Groupe Développement 9,072</td>
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<td>9,072</td>
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<td>4,248</td>
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<tr>
<td>International Child Support 16,000</td>
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<td>16,000</td>
<td>16,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Irish Aid 138,500</td>
<td>138,500</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Finland 219,200</td>
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<td>219,200</td>
<td>219,200</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of France, ECPAT Luxembourg, Groupe Développement 605,754</td>
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<td>605,754</td>
<td>472,858</td>
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<td>Primate’s World Relief and Development Fund 9,310</td>
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<td>Save the Children Denmark/DANIDA 53,654</td>
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<td>Save the Children Sweden 14,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>SIDA 450,505</td>
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<tr>
<td>Private Donors 15,934</td>
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<tr>
<td>The Boeing Company 15,000</td>
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<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Estate of Margaret Kelly Deceased 137,119</td>
<td>137,119</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The European Commission (38,504) (38,504)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Latin American Children’s Trust 161,410</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>161,410</td>
<td>161,410</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Oak Foundation 384,013</td>
<td>26,707</td>
<td>357,306</td>
<td>357,306</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Based Private Donors 5,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UBS Optimus Foundation 120,649</td>
<td>3,619</td>
<td>117,030</td>
<td>117,030</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNICEF 3,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNIFEM 3,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Week of Compassion 5,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World Vision International 10,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total 2,672,910</td>
<td>721,999</td>
<td>1,950,911</td>
<td>1,816,363</td>
<td>134,548</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Donations in Advance

For the year ended June 30, 2008

All donations received in financial year 2007-2008 and intended both for the current and future financial periods, are recognized as income in the financial year 2007-2008. Thus, Donations Income includes funds related to budget estimates for the current fiscal year and beyond. The table below represents budget estimates computed on the basis of a ratio of the number of calendar months in the financial year 2007-2008 covered by the respective donation agreement to the total number of calendar months, subtracted from the total value of the donations. These figures in the table below constitute donations in advance.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Projects</th>
<th>Period of Donation</th>
<th>Donor</th>
<th>Amount (USD)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>World Congress III against Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents</td>
<td>July 2008 to September 2008</td>
<td>Caritas Australia</td>
<td>11,250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World Congress III against Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents</td>
<td>July 2008 to November 2008</td>
<td>International Child Support</td>
<td>13,333</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preventing CSEC in the Northern Thailand</td>
<td>July 2008 to January 2009</td>
<td>Save the Children, Denmark/DANIDA</td>
<td>41,731</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Networking, Monitoring, and Implementing of the Stockholm Agenda for Action - South Asia</td>
<td>July 2008 to December 2008</td>
<td>Save the Children, Sweden</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World Congress III against Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents</td>
<td>July 2008 to September 2008</td>
<td>Save the Children, Sweden</td>
<td>9,020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Networking, Monitoring, and Implementing of the Stockholm Agenda for Action - Americas; World Congress III Against Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents</td>
<td>July 2008 to December 2008</td>
<td>The Latin American Children’s Trust</td>
<td>80,705</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Networking, Monitoring, and Implementing of the Stockholm Agenda for Action – Africa, Europe/CIS; Preventing CSEC on Internet; Communication and Campaigns; World Congress III against Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents; General Fund</td>
<td>July 2008 to September 2008</td>
<td>The Oak Foundation</td>
<td>51,189</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World Congress III against Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents</td>
<td>July 2008 to December 2008</td>
<td>The Oak Foundation</td>
<td>109,714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preventing CSEC on Internet; Communication and Campaigns; World Congress III against Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents; General Fund</td>
<td>July 2008 to December 2008</td>
<td>UBS Optimus Foundation</td>
<td>60,325</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World Congress III against Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents</td>
<td>July 2008 to September 2008</td>
<td>World Vision International</td>
<td>8,363</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>386,630</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### DONATIONS INCOME

For the year ended June 30, 2007

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Donations Received/Income</th>
<th>Total Donations</th>
<th>General Income</th>
<th>Total Specific Income</th>
<th>Project Specific Income</th>
<th>Specific Income for Administration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>USD</td>
<td>USD</td>
<td>USD</td>
<td>USD</td>
<td>USD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACCOR Asia</td>
<td>24,256</td>
<td>24,256</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bread for the World</td>
<td>40,000</td>
<td>13,825</td>
<td>26,175</td>
<td>26,175</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catholic Organization for</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Development (CORDAID)</td>
<td>37,582</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>37,582</td>
<td>37,582</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christian Aid/Comic Relief</td>
<td>241,281</td>
<td>38,092</td>
<td>203,189</td>
<td>203,189</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Church of Sweden</td>
<td>28,183</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>28,183</td>
<td>28,183</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of France, ECPAT Luxembourg/</td>
<td>753,040</td>
<td>753,040</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Groupe Développement</td>
<td>127,400</td>
<td>127,400</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irish Aid</td>
<td>88,589</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>88,589</td>
<td>88,589</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oak Foundation</td>
<td>11,242</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>11,242</td>
<td>11,242</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Save the Children - Peru</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIDA</td>
<td>363,187</td>
<td>363,187</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sundry Income</td>
<td>14,289</td>
<td>8,914</td>
<td>5,375</td>
<td>5,375</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNICRI</td>
<td>11,573</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>11,573</td>
<td>11,573</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Victoria and Caroline Blood</td>
<td>3,509</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3,509</td>
<td>11,573</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Week of Compassion</td>
<td>4,992</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4,992</td>
<td>4,992</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>1,922,500</td>
<td>1,351,067</td>
<td>571,433</td>
<td>571,433</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Donations in Advance

For the year ended June 30, 2007

All donations received in financial year 2006-2007 and intended both for the current and future financial periods, are recognized as income in the financial year 2006-2007. Thus, Donations Income includes funds related to budget estimates for the current fiscal year and beyond. The table below represents budget estimates computed on the basis of a ratio of the number of calendar months in the financial year 2006-2007 covered by the respective donation agreement to the total number of calendar months, subtracted from the total value of the donations. These figures in the table below constitute donations in advance.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Projects</th>
<th>Period of Donation</th>
<th>Donor</th>
<th>Amount (USD)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Networking, Monitoring, and Implementing of the Stockholm Agenda for Action - Asia/Pacific</td>
<td>July 2007 to September 2007</td>
<td>CORDAID</td>
<td>7,516</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Networking, Monitoring, and Implementing of the Stockholm Agenda for Action - Asia/Pacific; Combating Child Sex Tourism; General fund</td>
<td>July 2007 to September 2007</td>
<td>Bread for the World</td>
<td>13,333</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Networking, Monitoring, and Implementing of the Stockholm Agenda for Action - Africa, Europe/CIS; Preventing SEC on the Internet; Communications &amp; Campaigning; General Fund</td>
<td>July 2007 to September 2007</td>
<td>Oak Foundation</td>
<td>42,844</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Networking, Monitoring, and Implementing of the Stockholm Agenda for Action - Americas; Combating Child Sex Tourism</td>
<td>July 2007 to April 2008</td>
<td>The Latin American Children’s Trust</td>
<td>73,824</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Networking, Monitoring, and Implementing of the Stockholm Agenda for Action - Americas</td>
<td>July 2007 to September 2007</td>
<td>Save the Children - Peru</td>
<td>1,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>139,017</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### SPECIFIC AND GENERAL FUND BALANCES

For the year ended June 30, 2008

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>Specific Funds *</th>
<th>General Funds*</th>
<th>Total Fund</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance as at July 1, 2007</td>
<td>53,515</td>
<td>12,879</td>
<td>66,394</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New funds</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>1,950,911</td>
<td>721,999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transfer from General to Specific funds</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>734,878</td>
<td>(734,878)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2,739,304</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2,739,304</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Utilization of funds: (2,552,900)
Balance as at June 30, 2008: 14 USD 186,404

* The specific and general balances indicated above include the donations in advance amounting to USD 386,630 as shown under Note 4.1 of this report.

---

### Specific and General Fund Balances

For the year ended June 30, 2007

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>Specific Funds *</th>
<th>General Funds*</th>
<th>Total Fund</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance as at July 1, 2006</td>
<td>293,644</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>293,644</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New funds</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>571,433</td>
<td>1,351,067</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transfer from General to Specific funds</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>1,338,188</td>
<td>(1,338,188)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2,203,265</td>
<td>12,879</td>
<td>2,216,144</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Utilisation of funds: (2,149,750)
Balance as at June 30, 2007: 14 USD 53,515

* The specific and general balances indicated above include the donations in advance amounting to USD 139,017 as shown under Note 4.2 of this report.
### FUND TRANSFERS

13.1 transfers from the General to specific fund

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Projects</th>
<th>For the years ended June 30</th>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2007</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Networking, Implementing, and Monitoring of the Stockholm Agenda for Action</td>
<td></td>
<td>10.1</td>
<td>171,842</td>
<td>495,108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information and Educational Resources</td>
<td></td>
<td>10.2</td>
<td>57,878</td>
<td>308,556</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Care and Protection for Victims of Commercial Sexual Exploitation</td>
<td></td>
<td>10.3</td>
<td>37,156</td>
<td>67,303</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child and Youth Participation</td>
<td></td>
<td>10.4</td>
<td>186,536</td>
<td>115,892</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Combating Child Sex Tourism and Trafficking</td>
<td></td>
<td>10.5</td>
<td>103,866</td>
<td>52,094</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Promoting Law Enforcement and Best Law Practices</td>
<td></td>
<td>10.6</td>
<td>74,717</td>
<td>67,593</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preventing CSEC on the Internet</td>
<td></td>
<td>10.7</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communication and Campaigns</td>
<td></td>
<td>10.8</td>
<td>30,028</td>
<td>73,970</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preventing CSEC in the Northern Thailand</td>
<td></td>
<td>10.9</td>
<td>72,855</td>
<td>157,672</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World Congress III against Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents</td>
<td></td>
<td>10.10</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>12.1, 12.2</td>
<td>734,878</td>
<td>1,338,188</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

13.2 Transfers between Projects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Projects</th>
<th>For the years ended June 30</th>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2007</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Networking, Implementing, and Monitoring of the Stockholm Agenda for Action</td>
<td></td>
<td>10.1</td>
<td>84,893</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information and Educational Resources</td>
<td></td>
<td>10.2</td>
<td>23,684</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Care and Protection for Victims of Commercial Sexual Exploitation</td>
<td></td>
<td>10.3</td>
<td>10,802</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child and Youth Participation</td>
<td></td>
<td>10.4</td>
<td>50,472</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Combating Child Sex Tourism and Trafficking</td>
<td></td>
<td>10.5</td>
<td>23,157</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Promoting Law Enforcement and Best Law Practices</td>
<td></td>
<td>10.6</td>
<td>16,549</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preventing CSEC on the Internet</td>
<td></td>
<td>10.7</td>
<td>4,798</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communication and Campaigns</td>
<td></td>
<td>10.8</td>
<td>8,837</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preventing CSEC in the Northern Thailand</td>
<td></td>
<td>10.9</td>
<td>20,833</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World Congress III against Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents</td>
<td></td>
<td>10.10</td>
<td>(109,477)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>134,548</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### SPECIFIC FUND CARRIED FORWARD

For the year ended June 30, 2008 and 2007

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Projects</th>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2007</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Networking, Implementing, and Monitoring of the Stockholm Agenda for Action</td>
<td>10.1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information and Educational Resources</td>
<td>10.2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Care and Protection for Victims of Commercial Sexual Exploitation</td>
<td>10.3</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child and Youth Participation</td>
<td>10.4</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Combating Child Sex Tourism and Trafficking</td>
<td>10.5</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Promoting Law Enforcement and Best Law Practices</td>
<td>10.6</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preventing CSEC on the Internet</td>
<td>10.7</td>
<td>83,722</td>
<td>53,515</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communication and Campaigns</td>
<td>10.8</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preventing CSEC in the Northern Thailand</td>
<td>10.9</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World Congress III against Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents</td>
<td>10.10</td>
<td>102,682</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12.1, 12.2</td>
<td>186,404</td>
<td>53,515</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
STAFF OF THE INTERNATIONAL SECRETARIAT
Positions as of 30 June 2008.

Carmen Madriñán Executive Director
Mark Capaldi Deputy Director, Programmes
Desislava Dzhurkova Deputy Director, Admin, HR & Finance
Miroslav Kalniev Management Assistant
Maria Thundu Editor/Production Associate
Manida Naebklang Design/Publications Associate
Ekachart Piriyanand Information Assistant, Website
Vorajit Sunasweewononta Information/Resource Centre Associate
Jamnonglux Nakviroj Office Manager
Somaya Bunchornthavakul Administrative & Finance Assistant
Anjan Bose ICT Officer
Teerasak Ratinukulkit IT Assistant
Veravan Prachoommark External Liaison Officer
Nadine Swibenko Fundraising Officer
Alina Mackeyeva Finance Officer
Aimon Amornsupsiri Finance Assistant
Hindowa Lebbie Regional Officer, Africa
Sendrine Constant Regional Officer, Europe and CIS
Kritsana Pimonsaengsuriya Regional Officer, East Asia and Pacific
Olha Shved Associate for CIS Region
Alessia Altamura Associate for Europe
Maricruz Tabbia Regional Associate for Americas
Marco Antonio Sotelo Regional Associate for Americas
Giorgio Berardi Programme Officer Combating Trafficking and Child Sex Tourism
Junita Upadhay Programme Officer, Child & Youth Participation & Regional Officer for S. Asia
Catherine Beaulieu Programme Officer, Promoting Law Enforcement and Best Law Practices
Thomas Shafer Programme Officer, Care and Protection for Victims of CSED
Vimala Aldis Crispin Project Coordinator, Youth Partnership Project for Child Survivors for Commercial Sexual Exploitation in South Asia
Bimol Bhetwal Associate, Youth Partnership Project for Child Survivors for Commercial Sexual Exploitation in South Asia
Patchareeboon Sakulpitakphon Associate for Combating Trafficking and Child Sex Tourism

Long-term consultants, interns and volunteers during the reporting period
Renata Coccaro Consultant – Agenda for Action Reporting
Mélanie Gnandi West Africa Regional Coordinator
Samuel Loeb Intern, Legal Programme
Erica Olmstead Intern, NPA Project
Terra Nevitt Intern, Research
Melissa Richter Intern for Child and Youth Participation and South Asia Programmes, and Fundraising
Jenna Davey-Burns Child Rights Information Assistant - Australian Youth Ambassadors for Development Programme (AYAD)
ECPAT NETWORK DIRECTORY

AFRICA

Forum on Street Children - Ethiopia
Mr. Mesarit Tadesse
Ms. Mesarit Daniel
PO Box 9662, Addis Ababa,
ETHIOPIA
Tel: +251 (0) 115 534722, 115 5534432
Fax: +251 (0) 115 524469
Email: fsce@ethionet.et

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Ms. Pamela Chisanga
P.O. Box 30118, Plot No. 12509 Malila Close,
Off Lubambe Rd., Northmead, LUSAKA, 10101
ZAMBIA
Email: chin@zamnet.zm,
www.ecpateasternafrica.net,
Web site: www.chin.org.zm

CLOSE (Comité de Liaison des Organisations Sociales de Défense des Droits de L’Enfant)
Mr. Norbert Fanou-Ako
(Directeur ONG ESAM/ Coordonnateur CLOSE)
08 BP 0049, Tri Postal, Cotonou,
Rue Général de Souza,
Maison Dominique Toupe, Gbégamey
BENIN
Tel: +229 21 30 52 37/229 95 01 01 95
Fax: +229 21 31 38 09
Email: reseau_close@yahoo.fr, esam_benin@yahoo.fr

ABSE (Association Burkinabé pour la Survie de l’Enfance (ABSE)
Mr. François ZONGO
02, BP 5262 Ouagadougou 02
Poste de Nemnin
BURKINA FASO
Tel: +226 50460201
Fax: +226 50343659
Email: abse@abse.bf
Web site: http://www.abse.org

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Mr. Zingui Messomo
BP 5988
Nlongkak, Yaoundé
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Tel: +237 2220 9293
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